#### **ARTICLE 6**

#### LANDSCAPING STANDARDS

#### Sections:

6.01	Purpose.
6.02	Existing Landscape Preservation.
6.03	Landscape Plan.
6.04	Required Landscape Areas.
6.05	Quantity and Quality of Required Landscaping.
6.06	Landscape Plan Approval.
6.07	Site Protection and General Planting Requirements.
6.08	Buffering.
6.09	Low Water Use Landscaping Requirements.

#### Section 6.01 Purpose.

- A. Landscaping shall be provided as part of the subdivision design. It shall be conceived in a total pattern throughout the site, integrating the various elements of subdivision design, preserving and enhancing the particular identity of the site, and creating a pleasing site character.
- **B.** Landscaping shall include indigenous plant materials such as cacti, trees, shrubs, ground covers, perennials, and annuals, and other materials such as boulders, water, sculpture, art, walls, fences, paving materials, and street furniture. Only plants listed in Table 4, "Fountain Hills Plant List", shall be utilized.
- C. To enhance water conservation through native low water use plant selections for all Fountain Hills Developments. Requiring the use of efficient low volume irrigation systems and techniques in all Fountain Hills Developments help conserve water resources for the future. However, it is not the purpose of this ordinance to prohibit the use of grass in golf course development.

#### **Section 6.02 Existing Landscape Preservation.**

The following specific areas shall be preserved in undeveloped open space areas, to the extent consistent with the reasonable utilization of land, and in accordance with applicable state or local regulations.

- **A.** Significant vegetation; as defined in Article 1.
- **B.** Significant rock outcroppings; as defined in Article 1.

## Section 6.03 Landscape Plan.

Along with the improvement plans, a landscape plan prepared and stamped by an Arizona-registered landscape architect shall be submitted for all common areas, street rights-of-way landscape areas, entry areas, any non-lotted disturbed areas and any other areas to be maintained by the Town or property owner's association. The plan shall identify existing and proposed trees, cacti, shrubs, and ground covers; natural features such as rock outcroppings; and other landscaping elements located in areas to be landscaped or revegetated. The plan shall show where they are or will be located and planting and construction details. Where existing plantings are to be retained, the applicant shall include in the plans proposed methods of protecting them during

construction. The temporary or permanent automatic irrigation system and a description of the methods by which the vegetation will be established shall also be shown on the landscape plan.

Landscaped/revegetated areas shall be categorized into one of three different types, depending on the extent to which the landscaping is intended to resemble the naturally occurring undisturbed landscaping adjacent to the landscaped/revegetated area.

- A. "Fully-abutting" areas are those landscaped or revegetated areas, such as a disturbed area that is proposed to look as if no disturbance activity has occurred, where natural undisturbed areas abut one or both sides of a revegetated area. "Fully-abutting" landscape/revegetation standards shall be utilized in all areas where pre-existing contours can be reestablished and merged into undisturbed contours on all sides of the revegetated area. Utility line development within otherwise undisturbed areas shall be landscaped/revegetated utilizing the "fully-abutting" techniques and methods described in Section 605.
- **B.** "Partially-abutting" areas are those landscaped or revegetated areas, such as a disturbed area that is proposed to look as if no disturbance activity has occurred, where natural undisturbed areas abut one side of a revegetated area. "Partially-abutting" landscape or revegetation standards shall be utilized in all areas where pre-existing contours can be reestablished and merged into undisturbed contours on one side of the revegetated area. Disturbed areas where roadways or developed lots have been developed adjacent to natural undisturbed areas shall be landscape/revegetated utilizing the "partially-abutting" techniques and methods described in Section 605.
- C. "Non-abutting" areas are those landscaped or revegetated areas that are not intended to fully resemble the preexisting natural undisturbed landscaping of the site. "Non-abutting" landscape or revegetation standards may be utilized in site. "Non-abutting" landscape or revegetation standards may be utilized in disturbed areas where the area does not abut natural undisturbed vegetation is impossible of extremely impractical or where pre-existing contours cannot be reestablished due to other constraints shall be landscaped/revegetated utilizing the "non-abutting" techniques and methods described in Section 605.

D. Plans shall provide irrigation plans for efficient low water volume irrigation systems that follow manufacturer's specifications and meet all related Town Codes and ordinance, including installation specifications for distribution systems, flow rates, backflow prevention, pressure regulation and filtration.

#### **Section 6.04** Required Landscape Areas.

Landscaping shall be provided at project entrances, disturbed common areas, unlotted street rights-of-way, all unlotted disturbed areas, all undevelopable disturbed areas within developable lots, all disturbed public areas, all fill and cut slopes and between all multiple retaining walls in an amount and quality as required in Section 605.

#### Section 6.05 Quantity and Quality of Required Landscaping.

The quality of landscaping elements includes the size, type and health (if applicable) of individual plant specimens and landscape material. The quantity of landscaping includes the number and the rate at which individual plant specimens and other landscape material is utilized. The quantity and quality of landscaping required shall be allowed to vary with type of development, but shall be required to be planned and developed in a manner consistent with the following standards for the following three types of landscaped areas:

## A. Fully-Abutting Areas.

- 1. Prior to any disturbance activity on the site, areas, which are required to utilize "Fully-Abutting" landscaping, shall be staked and roped per the requirements of Article 5, Section 504, and Subsection K. Photographs shall then be taken, at an adequate quality and resolution, to show the quantity and quality of the existing natural undisturbed landscaping within the areas to be disturbed. Through the use of photographs and site surveys, an inventory of the existing natural vegetation in areas proposed to be landscaped/revegetated shall be developed and submitted with the landscape plan. An additional sample inventory of a 50 by 50-foot area, indicative of the area to be disturbed, shall be provided along with the aforementioned photographs.
- 2. A landscape plan for the area shall be prepared, utilizing the photographs of the area prior to disturbance, which shall propose the revegetation of the area to resemble as closely as possible the

quantity and quality of the preexisting landscaping, including vegetation, rock outcroppings, boulders and rock groundcovers. Extreme effort to recreate the preexisting landscaping on the area shall be utilized, to the extent of manually planting individual plant species. Hydro-seeding can only be used to supplement other landscaping/revegetation methods.

3. The grading plan for the area shall include contouring the land so that naturally appearing topographic contours are established in the area, so that the contours on either side of the revegetated area are continued through the area.

#### B. Partially-Abutting Areas.

- 1. Prior to any disturbance activity on the site, areas, which are required to utilize "Partially-Abutting" landscaping, shall be staked and roped per the requirements of Article 5, Section 504, and Subsection G. Photographs shall then be taken, at an adequate quality and resolution, to show the quantity and quality of the existing natural undisturbed landscaping within the areas to be disturbed. Through the use of photographs and site surveys, an inventory of the existing natural vegetation in areas proposed to be landscaped/revegetated shall be developed and submitted with the landscape plan. An additional sample inventory of a 50 by 50-foot area, indicative of the area to be disturbed, shall be provided along with the aforementioned photographs.
- 2. A landscape plan for the area shall be prepared, utilizing the photographs of the area prior to disturbance, which shall propose the revegetation of the area to resemble as closely as possible the quantity and quality of the preexisting landscaping, including vegetation, rock outcroppings, boulders and rock groundcovers. Extreme effort to recreate the preexisting landscaping on the area shall be utilized, to the extent of manually planting individual plant species. Hydro-seeding can only be used to supplement other landscaping/revegetation methods.
- 3. The grading plan for the area shall include contouring the land so that naturally appearing topographic contours are established, so that to the extent possible, the contours match the contours of the undisturbed area on the one side of the revegetated area.

#### C. Non-Abutting Areas.

- Prior to any disturbance activity on the site, areas, which are required to utilize "Non-Abutting" landscaping, shall be staked and roped per the requirements of Article 5, Section 504, and Subsection G. Photographs shall then be taken, at an adequate quality and resolution, to show the quantity and quality of the existing natural undisturbed landscaping within the areas to be disturbed. An additional sample inventory of a 50 by 50-foot area, indicative of the area to be disturbed, shall be provided along with the aforementioned photographs.
- 2. A landscape plan for the area shall be prepared, utilizing the photographs of the area prior to disturbance, which shall propose the revegetation of the area to resemble as closely as possible the quantity and quality of the preexisting landscaping, including vegetation, rock outcroppings, boulders and rock groundcovers. Extreme effort to recreate the preexisting landscaping on the area shall be utilized, to the extent of manually planting individual plant species. Hydro-seeding can only be used to supplement other landscaping/revegetation methods.
- 3. The grading plan for the area shall include contouring the land so that naturally appearing topographic contours are established, so that more natural-appearing slopes and berming are utilized, to the extent that traffic and drainage concerns are met.
- 4. The plant or other landscaping material that best serves the intended function shall be selected. Landscaping material shall be appropriate for the local environment, soil conditions, and availability of water. The impact of the proposed landscaping plan at various time intervals shall also be considered. Landscaping for projects, other than single-family or two-family residences, shall be in accordance to a landscape plan approved by the Town.
- 5. Extraordinary revegetation methods and materials shall be utilized to revegetate disturbed areas visible from outside of the development. The following standards shall be utilized when planning for "non-abutting" landscaped/revegetated areas:

#### a. Vegetation/Revegetation.

- 1. Retained or transplanted cactus and ocotillo may be utilized to achieve up to 50 percent of the required number of trees to be planted in the street right-of-way.
- Thorny plants, cactus and ocotillo must maintain a minimum setback of three feet from vehicular roadways and sidewalks. Such plants will be allowed in a curbed median island, provided a minimum of three feet is maintained from curbs as a clear zone (measured from nearest part of plant) (See Exhibits 32 and 33).
- 3. Boulders and large diameter trees shall be placed in large width (ten foot wide or larger width) median islands as design elements, with berming provided for protection (See Exhibit 33).
- 4. Thorny plants, cactus and ocotillo shall have a minimum of three buffer shrubs. No part of the thorny plant shall be located within three feet of a sidewalk or curb (See Exhibits 32 and 33). Examples of buffer shrubs are: cassia varieties, Texas sage, creosote, desert broom, sagebrush, etc.
- 5. Transplanted native plants that die within one year are to be replaced within 30 days of written notification by the Town. The staff can grant extensions on the replacement time for plants not immediately available or when the time of year is not in the planting season. Replacements are to be indigenous plant material. A bubbler or emitter irrigation system shall be extended to new or transplanted plants.
- 6. Existing trees and cacti over six inches in diameter, in common open space areas, should be preserved in place where possible. When detention of plant material is not possible due to lot sizes or location, removal and replanting of healthy, viable specimens to other areas of the site is required.

#### b. Restoration of Cut and Fill Slopes.

Vegetation shall be reestablished on all exposed fill slopes, cut slopes, and disturbed surfaces by means of a mixture of grasses, shrubs, trees or cacti to provide a basic ground cover which will prevent erosion and permit natural revegetation. Desert grasses, shrubs, trees and cacti with low water consumption requirements shall be used to prevent erosion and permit natural revegetation. Imbedded and surface boulders are also required to be utilized on all cut and fill slopes if exposed slopes are greater than six feet high.

- **6.** The minimum quantity and quality of landscaping materials utilized in "non-abutting" areas shall be determined by the following formulas:
  - a. For every 3,000 square feet of area having less than 15 10 percent slope, to be landscaped or revegetated, the following quantity and quality of landscaping materials shall be utilized:
    - 1. One ten foot tall or taller Saguaro cactus.
    - **2.** One 24" and one 36" box tree.
    - **3.** Two 15-gallon trees.
    - **4.** Two eight-spine (minimum) Ocotillo.
    - **5.** Ten five-gallon assorted cacti and succulents.
    - **6.** 15 five-gallon or 30 one-gallon assorted groundcovers and shrubs.
    - **7.** Ten two-foot by four-foot (one ton) surface boulders.
    - **8.** Inorganic groundcovers over 100 percent of the area at a color and size to match the area.
  - **b.** For every three thousand square feet of cut or fill slopes (greater than fifteen percent) to be landscaped or revegetated, the following quantity and quality of landscaping materials shall be utilized:
    - 1. One three to five-foot tall Saguaro cactus.
    - 2. Two eight-spine (minimum) Ocotillo.
    - **3.** 15 five-gallon or 30 one-gallon assorted cacti and succulents.

- **4.** 15 five-gallon or 30 one-gallon assorted groundcovers and shrubs.
- **5.** Ten two-foot by four- foot (one ton) surface boulders.
- **6.** 100 partially-imbedded small surface boulders or on-site sub-surface rock of a size not less than 12" by 12".
- 7. Inorganic groundcovers (decomposed granite) over 100 percent of the area at a color and size to match the area and prevent erosion.
- **8.** Shotcrete and other non-native appearing methods of slope stabilization shall only be utilized by Town Council approval.
- **9.** Two 15-gallon trees.
- when the finished soil conditions prohibit the standards specified in subsections "a" and/or "b", the staff may waive the specific standards of "a" and/or "b" and require alternative landscape treatment(s). Appeals of the staff decision on this matter may be made to the Planning and Zoning Commission.

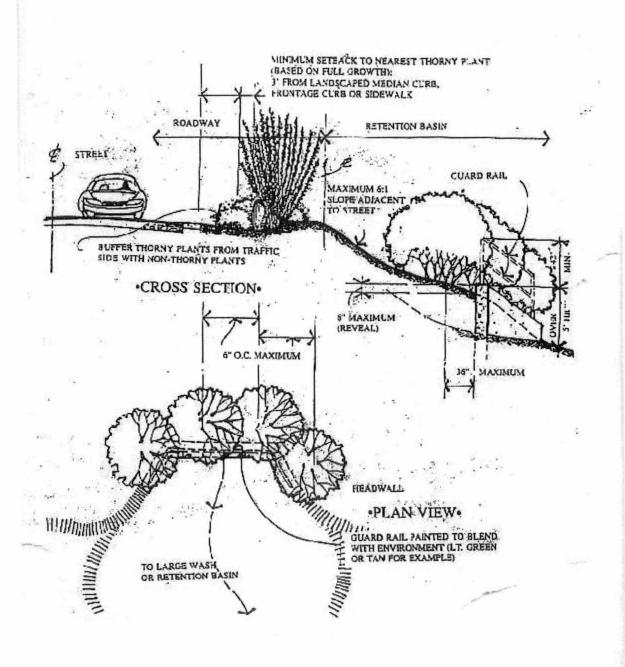
## **Section 6.06** Landscape Plan Approval

- A. Revegetation plans must be submitted to and approved by the Town of Fountain Hills prior to Town Council consideration of the Final Plat. Revegetation of cut and fill slopes shall be done in such fashion as to restore those graded slopes to an appearance approximating, as closely as possible, their natural state. Indigenous plant materials or low water usage shrubs, trees and grasses must be used, as well as inorganic groundcovers in a color and size approximating the native soils to dress the scarred area. The use of rock and boulders native to the site in a quantity and quality resembling the undisturbed areas of the site is required. An irrigation system, for the initial period to reestablish the vegetation, which shall be carefully designed to avoid overspray or runoff onto the natural area, must also be installed to maintain the revegetation until it has become established.
- **B.** Upon completion of construction, any natural area disturbed by the construction activity shall be revegetated with indigenous plants to match the adjacent natural area. This revegetation process shall be completed within 90 days of final subdivision approval by the Town Engineer, and before the return of any contingency (ten percent on average) subdivision improvement assurance funds, unless a specific

exemption is granted by the Community Development Director. However, grading for drainage and erosion control purposes shall be completed prior to final inspection.

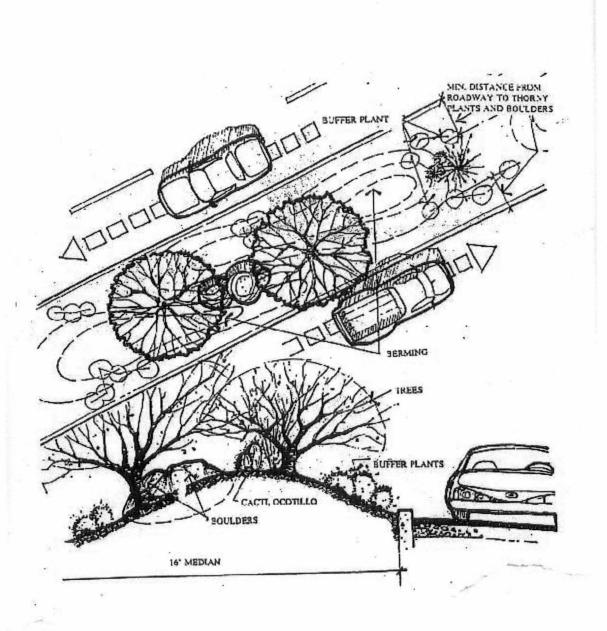
- C. There should be no de-vegetation or the removal of other landscape materials from the site prior to preliminary plat approval. De-vegetation and landscape removal activities prior to final plat approval and recordation are allowed at the risk of the property owner. Any area having slopes equal to or in excess of 15 10 percent that is de-vegetated or where landscape materials are removed prior to final plat approval and recordation shall be considered disturbed, as defined in Article I, and shall not be accepted by the Town as undisturbed hillside area to meet the requirements of Section 504 of these regulations.
- D. The location of temporary nurseries for landscaping materials shall be shown on the landscape plan. Temporary nurseries shall only be located in an area or areas that are shown as disturbed areas on the subdivision-grading plan. Off-site nurseries can only be utilized if their location(s) are approved by staff. All access roads to and from temporary nurseries shall be shown on the subdivision grading plan and the landscape plan.

# Exhibit 32 THORNY PLANT BUFFERING REQUIREMENTS



## **BOULDERS, TREES, & THORNY PLANTS IN LARGE**

**WIDTH MEDIANS** 



#### **Section 6.07** Site Protection and General Planting Requirements.

- **A. Native Desert Preservation:** Any area disturbed during the course of construction that is not contained on a subdivided lot or a street right-of-way shall be restored to a native desert landscape in accordance with an approved revegetation plan.
- **B.** Removal of Debris: All vegetative debris, litter, brush, weeds, excess or scrap material or other debris shall be removed from the site and disposed of in accordance with the law. No vegetation shall be buried anywhere in the development. Unless specifically shown on the landscape plan, all dead plants, standing or fallen, shall be removed from the site.
- C. Protection of Existing Plantings: Maximum effort should be made to save fine specimens. No material or temporary soil deposits shall be placed within four feet of shrubs or cacti or within ten feet of trees designated on the landscape plan to be retained. Protective barriers or tree wells shall be installed around each plant and/or group of plants that are to remain on the site. Barriers shall not be supported by the plants they are protecting, but shall be self-supporting. They shall be a minimum of four feet high and constructed of a durable material that will last until construction is completed. Chain-link fences and snow fences are examples of acceptable barriers.
- D. Slope Plantings: Landscaping of all cuts and fills and/or terraces shall be sufficient to prevent erosion. All unretained cut or fill slopes shall be planted with ground cover appropriate for the purpose and for soil conditions, water availability, and environment. All low water irrigation emitters shall be located on the high side for all sloped landscape plantings in accordance with current industry standards.
- **E.** Additional Landscaping: In residential developments, besides the screening and streetscape required, additional plantings or landscaping elements may be required throughout the subdivision where necessary for privacy, or other reasons in accordance with the landscape plan approved by the Town and taking into consideration cost constraints. In nonresidential developments, all previously disturbed areas or areas disturbed during construction of the site, and those areas not occupied by buildings and required improvements shall be landscaped as part of the landscape plan approved by the Town.
- **F. Plant Selection:** Only plant materials specified on the Fountain Hills Page 13 of 32 Revised January 2007

Plant List (See Table 3) or as approved by the Community Development Director, may be used in landscaping sites other than single-family and two-family residential sites.

- G. Planting Specifications: All imported trees shall be of substantially uniform size and shape, and conform to American Nurseryman standards for size and proportion. Trees shall be properly planted and staked and provision made by the applicant for regular watering and maintenance until they are established. All trees, shrubs, and ground covers shall be planted according to accepted horticultural standards. Dead and dying trees shall be replaced by the applicant during the next planting season. All trees, shrubs, and groundcovers shall be irrigated with low water volume irrigation systems and techniques in accordance with current industry standards.
- **H.** Roadway Sight Lines: Landscaping materials proposed in or near rights-of-way shall be approved at the discretion of the Town Engineer to ensure that roadway sight lines are maintained.

#### Section 6.08 Buffering

- **A. Function and Materials**: Buffering shall provide a year-round visual screen in order to minimize adverse impacts. It may consist of fencing, berms, rocks, boulders, mounds, or combinations thereof to achieve the same objectives.
- When Required: Every development shall provide sufficient buffering when topographical or other barriers do not provide reasonable screening and when the Planning and Zoning Commission or Town Council determines that there is a need to shield neighboring properties from any adverse external effects of a development or to shield the development from negative impacts of adjacent uses such as streets or public utility facilities. In high-density developments, when building design and site do not provide privacy, the Town may require landscaping, fences, or walls to screen dwelling units for privacy. Buffers shall be measured from side and rear property lines, excluding driveways.
- C. Design: Arrangement of plantings in buffers shall provide maximum protection to adjacent properties and avoid damage to existing plant material. Possible arrangements include planting in parallel, serpentine, or broken rows. If planted berms are used, the minimum top width shall be four feet, and the maximum side slope shall be three to one.

- Planting Specifications: Plant materials shall be sufficiently large and planted in such a fashion that year-round screening of at least eight feet in height shall be produced within two years. All plantings shall be installed according to accepted horticultural standards.
- **E. Maintenance:** Plantings shall be watered regularly and in a manner appropriate for the specific plant species through the first growing season, and dead and dying plants shall be replaced by the applicant during the next planting season. No buildings, structures, storage of materials, or parking lots shall be permitted within the buffer area; buffer areas shall be maintained and kept free of all debris, rubbish, weeds, and tall grass. Whenever possible, adherence with seasonal watering schedules that occur between 8:00 PM and 7:00 AM and the use of peat moss or organic mulches to help conserve water and reduce high evaporation rates is encouraged.

#### **Section 6.09** Low Water Use Landscaping Requirements

- **A. General Requirements:** If the landscaping includes plants, all plants that are used must be listed in Table 4 Fountain Hills Plant List of this Article VI.
- **B.** Application: Applicants shall submit a plan showing the locations and quantities of all plants and other landscape features, as well as the method of irrigation to be installed. Said plan and/or accompanying information shall contain all of the following:
  - **1.** A complete property identification including street address or other identifier that permits ready identification of the property.
  - 2. Property boundaries properly dimensioned and drawn to scale.
  - 3. North arrow.
  - 4. Location of all existing and proposed buildings.
  - **5.** Location of all existing and proposed landscape areas.
  - **6.** A complete list of proposed and existing plants to be used with quantities and the general proposed location of each plant shown.
  - **7.** Irrigation plan noting the type and location of all control panels, pipes and emitters.

- **C. Performance Guarantee:** Applicants who desire to receive a Certificate of Occupancy in order to occupy new or remodeled buildings prior to the completion of all landscaping requirements may do so subject to the following.
  - **1.** Applicants shall submit a \$2,500.00 performance guarantee deposit that all approved landscaping will be competed.
  - **2.** Upon completion of the approved landscaping, said deposit shall be returned to the applicant.
  - **3.** The applicant's deposit shall be held for a maximum period of six months. If the approved landscaping has not been completed within said six-month period, the applicant shall forfeit said performance guarantee deposit.
- **D. Exemptions:** Subject to administrative approval by the Planning & Zoning Administrator, the following uses and activities may be exempted from the provisions of this Section 6.09:
  - 1. Municipal or government uses and activities generally associated with normal maintenance of recreational facilities, parks, washes, schools, rights of way, community entrances or similar uses.
  - 2. Normal maintenance of previously existing private park or open space areas owned and maintained by homeowner associations, business association or similar entities.
  - **3.** Private, non-restricted space, with a maximum area not to exceed 1,000 square feet in area per lot and located in the rear yard.
  - **4.** Pre-existing landscape areas and plants that were in existence prior to the adoption of this ordinance may be retained and maintained subject to the following conditions:
    - **a.** All plants must remain healthy and alive.
    - **b.** Dead plants must be replaced within one year of their demise. Such replacement plants may be any plant of the property owner's choosing.
    - **c.** Plants replacing those that have been dead for over one year must be form the list in Table 4 of this article.

#### **TABLE 4**

Annual Wildflowers			
Botanical Name	<b>Common Name</b>	Botanical Name	<b>Common Name</b>
Abronia villosa	Sand-verbena	Eriophyllum wallacei	Woolly Daisy
Amsinckia intermedia	Fiddleneck	Eschscholtzia californica	California, Mexican Poppy
Argemone pleiacantha	Prickly-poppy	Euphorbia heterophylla	Painted Spurge
Camissonia brevipes	Yellow Cups	Gaillardia pulchella	Fire Wheel, Blanket Flower
Camissonia cardiophylla	<b>Heart-leaved Primrose</b>	Geraea canescens	<b>Desert Sunflower</b>
Catharanthus roseus	Madagascar Periwinkle	Gilia leptantha	Showy Blue Gilia
Centaurea rothrockii	Basket Flower	Gomphrena globosa	Globe Amaranth
Cirsium neomexicanum	Thistle	Helianthus annuus	Wild Sunflower
Clarkia amoena	Farewell-to-Spring	Helichrysum bracteatum	<b>Everlasting Daisy</b>
Collinsia heterophylla	Chinese-houses	Helipterum spp.	Helipterum
Coreopsis bigelovii	Desert Coreopsis	Ipomoea cristulata	Morning Glory
Cosmos spp.	Cosmos	Ipomoea leptotoma	Morning Glory
Dimorphotheca spp.	African Daisy	Kallstroemia grandiflora	Arizona poppy
Eriastrum diffusum	Prickly Stars	Lasthenia chrysostoma (Baeria chrysostoma	Goldfield
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Annual Wildflowers			
Botanical Name	Common Name	<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name
Eriophyllum lanosum	Woolly Daisy	Layia platyglossa	Tidy Tips
Lesquerella gordonii	Yellow Blanket	Mohavea confertiflora	<b>Ghost Flower</b>
Eschscholtzia californica	California, Mexican Poppy	Monarda austromontana	Bee Balm
Linaria spp.	Toadflax	Monoptilon bellioides	<b>Belly Flower</b>
Linum grandiflorum cv. 'Rubrum'	Red Flax	Nama demissum	Purple Mat
Lupinus arizonicus	Arizona Lupine	Nama hispidum	Purple Mat
Lupinus densiflorus	Lupine	Nemophila maculata	Five Spot
Lupinus sparsiflorus	Desert Lupine	Nemophila menziesii	Baby Blue Eyes
Lupinus succulentus	Arroyo Lupine	Oenothera deltoides	Birdcage Evening Primrose
Machaeranthera asteroids (Psilactis leptos)	Purple Aster	Oenothera primiveris	Evening Primrose
Machaeranthera canescens (Aster bigelovii)	Blue Aster	Orthocarpus purpurascens	Owl's Clover
Machaeranthera tanacetifolia (Aster)	Tahoka Daisy	Papaver rhoeas	Shirley Poppy
Matricaria grandiflora	Pineapple Weed	Pectis papposa	Chinch Weed
Matthiola longipetala cv. 'Bicornis'	Evening Scented Stock	Perityle emoryi	Rock Daisy
Mentzelia spp.	Blazing Star	Phacelia spp.	Scorpion Weed
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Annual Wildflowers			
<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name	<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name
Mimulus bigelovii	Bigelow's Monkeyflower	Plantago spp.	Indian-wheat
Platystemon californicus	Cream Cups	Solanum xanti	Solanum
Proboscidea parviflora	Devil's Claw	Tithonia rotundifolia	Mexican Sunflower
Rafinesquia neomexicana	Desert-chicory	Ursinia spp.	Ursinia
Salvia columbariae	Chia	Verbesina encelioides	Golden Crown Beard
Sisymbrium ambiguum	Purple Rocket	Viguiera annua	Golden Eye
		Zinnia angustifolia x elegans	Zinnia "Profusion"

Grasses			10 1 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Botanical Name	Common Name	<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name
Aristida purpurea	Purple Three-awn	Nasella tenuissma (Stipa tenuissima)	Mexican Feather Grass
Bothriochloa barbinodis	Cane Bluestem	Pennisetum setaceum cv. 'Cupreum'	<b>Woolly Daisy</b>
Bothriochloa gerardii	Big Bluestem	Eschscholtzia californica	Purple Fountain Grass
Bouteloua aristidoides	Six-weeks Grama	Schismus barbatus	Mediterranean Grass
Bouteloua curtipendula	Side Oats Grama	Setaria macrostachya	Plains Bristlegrass
Bouteloua gracilis	Blue Grama	Sporobolus airoides	Alkali Sacaton
Erioneuron pulchellum	Fluffgrass	Sporobolus cryptandrus	Sand Dropseed
Hilaria rigida	Big Galleta	Sporobolus wrightii	Big Sacaton
Muhlenbergia capillaris	Gulf Muhly	Trichachne californica	Cotton top
Muhlenbergia dumosa	Giant Muhly		
Muhlenbergia emersleyi	Bull Grass		
Muhlenbergia lindheimeri	Lindheimer Muhly		
Muhlenbergia porteri	Bush Muhly		
Muhlenbergia rigens	Deer Grass		
Muhlenbergia rigida	Purple Muhly		

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Groundcovers			
<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name	<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name
Acacia spp.	Acacia	Lantana spp.	Trailing Lantana
Acalypha monostachya	Raspberry Fuzzies	Myoporum parvifolium	Myoporum
Asparagus densiflorus cv. 'Sprengeri'	Sprenger Asparagus	Oenothera berlandieri (O.speciosa)	Mexican Evening Primrose
Atriplex spp.	Saltbush	Oenothera stubbei	Saltillo Primrose
Baccharis pilularis	Coyote Brush	Pentzia incana	Karoo Bush
Calylophus hartwegii v. fendleri	Sundrops	Rosmarinus officinalis cv.'Prostratus'	<b>Prostrate Rosemary</b>
Clianthus formosus	Sturt's Desert Pea	Salvia chamaedryoides	Blue Sage
Convolvulus mauritanicus	<b>Ground Morning Glory</b>	Salvia farinacea	Mealy Cup Sage
Dalea spp.	Indigo Bush	Santolina chamaecyparissus	<b>Lavender Cotton</b>
Eschscholzia mexicana	Mexican Gold Poppy	Santolina virens	Green Santolina
Gazania spp.	Gazania	Sesuvium verrucosum	Sea Purslane
Glandularia bipinnatifida (Verbena bipinnatifida)	Verbena	Teucrium chamaedrys cv. `Prostrata'	Germander
Glandularia peruviana (Verbena peruviana)	Peruvian Verbena	Wedelia trilobata	Yellow Dot
Glandularia rigid (Verbena rigida	Sandpaper Verbena	Zauschneria spp.	Hummingbird Flower
Glandularia tenera (Verbena tenera)	Moss Verbena		

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Perennial Wildflower			
<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name	<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name
Allionia incarnata	Trailing Windmills	Erigeron divergens	Spreading Fleabane
Amsonia palmeri	Amsonia	Erigeron karvinskianus	Santa Barbara Daisy
Anigozanthos spp.	Kangaroo-paw	Evolvulus arizonicus	Arizona Blue Eyes
Anisodontea hypomandrum	African Mallow	Gaura lindheimeri	Desert Orchid
Arctotis spp.	African Daisy	Glandularia gooddingii (Verbena gooddingii)	Goodding Verbena
Argemone munita	Prickly Poppy	Helianthus maximiliana	Maximilian's Sunflower
Argemone platyceras	Prickly Poppy	Hesperocallis undulata	Ajo Lily
Bahia absinthifolia	Bahia	Hibiscus coulteri	Desert Rose Mallow
Baileya multiradiata	Desert Marigold	Ipomopsis longiflora	Pale Blue Trumpets
Berlandiera lyrata	<b>Chocolate Flower</b>	Justicia sonorae	Sonoran Justicia
Castilleja chromosa	Indian Paintbrush	Linum lewisii	Blue Flax
Castilleja lanata	Indian Paintbrush	Lotus rigidus	Desert Rock Pea
Conoclinium greggii (Eupatorium greggii)	Eupatorium	Machaeranthera gracilis	Yellow Aster
Datura metaloides (wrightii, inoxia)	Sacred Datura, Jimsonweed	Machaeranthera tortifolia	Mohave Aster
Delphinium amabile	Larkspur	Melampodium leucanthum	Blackfoot Daisy
Delphinium scaposum	Barestem Larkspur	Mirabilis multiflora	Desert Four O'Clock
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Perennial Wildflower			
<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name	<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name
Dichelostemma pulchellum	Bluedicks	Oenothera caespitosa	Tufted Evening Primrose
Penstemon spp.	Penstemon	Stachys coccinea	Red Mint, Betony
Proboscidea altheaefolia	Devil's Claw	Tagetes spp.	Marigold
Psilostrophe cooperi	Paperflower	Tetraneuris acaulis (Hymenoxys acaulis)	Angelita Daisy
Psilostrophe tagetina	Paperflower	Thymophylla acerosa (Dyssodia acerosa)	Dyssodia
Ratibida columnaris	Mexican Hat, Coneflower	Thymophylla pentachaeta (Dyssodia pentachaeta	Dyssodia
Romneya coulteri	Matilija Poppy	Zephryanthes spp.	Rain Lily
Senna covesii (Cassia covesii)	Desert Senna	Zinnia acerosa	Desert Zinnia
Sphaeralcea spp.	Globe-mallow	Zinnia grandiflora	Rocky Mountain Zinnia

<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name	<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name
Abutilon palmeri	Superstition Mallow	Berberis trifoliolata	Agarita
Acacia spp.	Acacia	Buddleia marrubifolia	Woolly Butterfly Bush
Aloysia spp.	Beebrush	Caesalpinia spp.	Bird-of-Paradise
Ambrosia ambrosioides	Canyon Ragweed	Calliandra californica	Baja Red Fairy Duster
Ambrosia deltoidea	Triangleleaf Bur-sage	Calliandra eriophylla	Pink Fairy Duster
Ambrosia dumosa	White Bur-sage	Calliandra peninsularis	Fairy Duster
Anisacanthus spp.	Desert Honeysuckle	Callistemon citrinus	Lemon Bottlebrush
Artemisia spp.	Sagebrush	Callistemon phoeniceus	Salt Resistant Bottlebrush
Asclepias linaria	Pine-leaf Milkweed	Callistemon viminalis	Bottlebrush
Asclepias subulata	Desert Milkweed	Calothamnus spp.	Net Bush
Atriplex spp.	Saltbush	Celtis pallida	Desert Hackberry
Baccharis spp.	Desert Broom, Coyote Brush	Chrysactinia mexicana	Damianita
Bauhinia lunarioides (congesta)	Anacacho	Chrysothamnus nauseosus	Rabbit Brush
Bauhinia macaranthera	Orchid Tree	Cistus spp.	Rockrose
Bauhinia ramosissima	Orchid Tree	Condalia globosa	Bitter Condalia
Bebbia juncea	Sweet Bush	Convolvulus cneorum	Bush Morning Glory, Silverbush
Berberis haematocarpa	Red Barberry	Cordia boissieri	Anacahuita
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Perennial Wildflower			
<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name	<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name
Cordia parvifolia	Little Leaf Cordia	Fraxinus greggii	Littleleaf Ash
Coursetia glandulosa	Baby Bonnets	Genista hispanica	Spanish Broom
Cycas revoluta	Sago Palm	Gossypium harknessii	San Marcos Hibiscus
Dalea spp.	Smoketree, Indigo Bush	Guiacum coulteri	Guayacan
Dicliptera resupinata	Native Dicliptera	Gutierrezia sarothrae	Snakeweed
Dodonaea viscosa	Hopbush	Hamelia patens	Fire Bush
Encelia spp.	Brittlebush	Hymenoclea monogyra	Burrobrush
Ephedra spp.	Mormon-tea	Hyptis emoryi	Desert-lavender
Eremophila spp.	Emu Bush	Jasminum mesnyi	Primrose Jasmine
Ericameria laricifolia	Turpentine Bush	Jatropha spp.	Limberbush
Ericameria linearifolia	Turpentine Bush	Juniperus chinensis varieties	Juniper
Eriogonum spp.	Buckwheat	Justicia spp.	Mexican Honeysuckle, Chuparosa
Erythrina flabelliformis	Southwest Coralbean	Krameria parvifolia	Ratany
Euphorbia antisyphilitica	Wax Plant, Candelilla	Lantana spp.	Lantana
Euphorbia biglandulosa (rigida)	Euphorbia	Larrea tridentata	Creosote Bush
(rigida) Feijoa sellowiana	Pineapple Guava	Leucophyllum spp.	Texas Sage, Texas Ranger
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Perennial Wildflower		7	
<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name	<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name
Forestiera neomexicana	Desert Olive	Lippia graveolens (berlandieri)	Mexican Oregano
Lycium spp.	Wolfberry	Rhus choriophylla	Mearns Sumac
Maireana sedifolia	Bluebush	Rhus microphylla	Desert Sumac
Malpighia emarginata	<b>Barbados Cherry</b>	Rhus ovata	Sugarbush
Maytenus phyllanthoides	Mangle Dulce	Rhus trilobata	Skunkbush
Melaleuca spp.	Australian Myrtle	Rhus virens	Evergreen Sumac
Mimosa biuncifera	Wait-a-Minute Bush	Rosmarinus officinalis	Bush Rosemary
Mimosa dysocarpa	Velvet Pod Mimosa	Ruellia ssp.	Ruellia
Myrtus communis	Myrtle	Salvia spp.	Sage
Nandina domestica	Heavenly-bamboo	Senna spp. (Cassia spp.)	Cassia
Nerium oleander varieties	Oleander	Simmondsia chinensis	Jojoba
Perovskia atriplicifolia cv. `Heavenly Blue'	Russian Sage	Solanum xanti	Solanum
Phlomis fruticosa	Jerusalem Sage	Sophora arizonica	Arizona Sophora
Plumbago capensis	Cape Plumbago	Sophora formosa	Sophora
Plumbago scandens	Plumbago	Tecoma spp.	Tacoma
Poliomintha maderensis	Lavender Spice	Tecomaria capensis	Cape Honeysuckle
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Perennial Wildflower				
<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name	<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name	
Punica granatum varieties	Pomegranate	Teucrium fruticans	Bush Germander	
Pyracantha spp.	Pyracantha, Fire-thorn	Thamnosma montana	<b>Turpentine Broom</b>	
Thevetia peruviana	Yellow Oleander	Wedelia texana (Zexmenia hispida)	Rough Zexmenia	
Trixis californica	Trixis	Westringia rosmariniformis	Westringia	
Vauquelinia spp.	Rosewood	Ziziphus obtusifolia	Greythorn	
Viguiera parishii (Viguiera deltoidea)	Golden Eye			
Viguiera stenoloba	Skeleton-leaf Goldeneye			
Viguiera tomentosa	Golden Eye			

Succulents/Accents				
<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name	<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name	
Agave spp.	Century Plant, Agave	Hesperaloe spp.	Hesperaloe	
Aizoaceae spp.	Ice Plant Family	Manfreda maculosa	Manfreda	
Aloe spp.	Aloe	Nolina spp.	Bear-grass	
Bulbine frutescens	Bulbine	Pedilanthus macrocarpus	Lady Slipper	
Cactaceae	<b>Cactus Family</b>	Portulaca grandiflora	Moss Rose	
Dasylirion spp.	Desert Spoon	Portulacaria afra	Elephant Food	
Fouquieria spp.	Ocotillo	Yucca spp.	Yucca	
Hechtia montana	Hechtia			

Trees			
<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name	<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name
Acacia spp.	Acacia, Wattle	Chitalpa tashkentensis	Chitalpa
Bauhinia lunariodes (B.congesta)	Anacacho Orchid Tree	Chorisia speciosa	Silk Floss Tree
Bauhinia mexicana	Orchid Tree	Cupressus arizonica	Arizona Cypress
Brachychiton populneus	<b>Bottle Tree</b>	Cupressus sempervirens	Italian Cypress
Brahea spp.	Fan Palm	Dalbergia sissoo	Sissoo Tree
Bursera spp.	Elephant Tree	Ebenopsis spp. (Pithecellobium spp.)	Ebony
Butia capitata	Jelly Palm	Eucalyptus spp.	Eucalyptus
Caesalpinia spp.	Bird-of-Paradise	Eysenhardtia orthocarpa	Kidneywood
Callistemon ssp.	Bottlebrush	Geijera parviflora	Australian-willow
Canotia holacantha	Crucifixion Thorn	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey Locust
Casuarina spp.	Beefwood	Holacantha emoryi (Castela emoryi)	Crucifixion Thorn
Celtis reticulata	Western Hackberry	Leucaena retusa	Golden Ball Lead Tree
Ceratonia siliqua	St. John's Bread Tree, Carob Tree	Lysiloma spp.	Desert-fern
Cercis canadensis var. mexicana	Mexican Redbud	Olea europaea	Olive
Cercis canadensis var. texensis	Texas Redbud	Olneya tesota	Ironwood
Chamaerops humilis	Mediterranean Fan	Parkinsonia aculeata	Mexican Palo Verde,
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Trees			
<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name	<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name
	Palm		Jerusalem Thorn
Chilopsis linearis	Desert-willow	Parkinsonia spp. (Cercidium spp.)	Palo Verde
Phoenix canariensis	Canary Island Date Palm	Tamarix aphylla	Athel Tree
Phoenix dactylifera	Date Palm	Tipuana tipu	Tipu Tree
Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine	Ulmus parvifolia cv.'Sempervirens'	Chinese Evergreen Eln
Pinus eldarica	Afghan Pine	Ungnadia speciosa	Mexican-buckeye
Pinus halepensis	Aleppo Pine	Vitex agnus-castus	<b>Chaste Tree</b>
Pinus pinea	Italian Stone Pine	Washingtonia spp.	Desert Fan Palm
Pinus roxburghii	Chir Pine	Xylosma congestum	Xylosma
Pistacia spp.	Pistachio	Ziziphus jujuba	Chinese Jujube
Pittosporum phillyraeoides	Willow Pittosporum	Jacaranda mimosifoloia	Jacaranda
Prosopis spp.	Mesquite		
Quercus spp.	Oak		
Rhus lancea	African Sumac		
Rhus lanceolata	Prairie Flameleaf Sumac		
Schinus molle	California Pepper Tree		
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Trees			
<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name	<b>Botanical Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>
Schinus terebinthifolius	Brazilian Pepper Tree		
Sophora secundiflora	Texas Mountain Laurel, Mescal Bean		
Vince			
Vines			
<b>Botanical Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	Botanical Name	<b>Common Name</b>
Antigonon leptopus	Coral Vine, Queen's Wreath	Passiflora foetida	Passion Vine
Bougainvillea spp.	Bougainvillea	Podranea ricasoliana	Pink Trumpet Vine
Callaeum macropterum (Mascagnia macroptera)	Yellow Orchid Vine	Rhynchosia texana	Rosary Bead Vine
Campsis radicans	Common Trumpet Creeper	Rosa banksiae	Lady Bank's Rose
Cissus trifoliata	Grape Ivy	Solanum jasminoides	<b>Potato Vine</b>
Clematis drummondii	Virgin's Bower		
Curcurbita digitata	Coyote Gourd, Finger Leaf Gourd		
Hardenbergia comptoniana	Lilac Vine		
Hardenbergia violacea	Purple Coral Pea		
Janusia gracilis	Slender Janusia		

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Trees				
Botanical Name	Common Name	<b>Botanical Name</b>	Common Name	
Kennedia nigricans	Black Yellow Vine			
Macfadyena unguis - cati	Cat's Claw			
Mascagnia lilacina	Purple Mascagnia			
Maurandya antirrhiniflora	Snapdragon Vine			
Maurandya wislizeni	Snapdragon Vine			
Merremia aurea	Yellow Morning Glory Vine			